





## GEORGIA'S MILITIA.

An Interesting Talk with Lieutenant Satterlee, U. S. A.  
HOW ATLANTA'S TROOPS ARE RATED.

## General Facts About the State Volunteers How They Bear Inspection. Georgia's Troops.

Lieutenant C. B. Satterlee, of the United States army, who has been inspecting the state volunteer troops for two months by order of the governor, is one of the hardest worked men in Georgia.

To those not familiar with the duties of his office it may seem a trivial affair to review the militia, but that is only the pleasant part of it. Inspection, in the thorough way it is carried on, is an arduous task, requiring weeks of planning and then much office work before the reporting is complete.

A glance at the voluminous papers in the adjutant general's office, which are already filed as the report of the inspection up to date, would startle many.

Lieutenant Satterlee was bearded in his den at the capitol yesterday. He was engrossed in the work of mapping a tour of inspection for the next two weeks, which is to begin by a review of the Macon troops tomorrow. But Lieutenant Satterlee was always interested in a point of tactics, and yesterday he found time to lay down his pen and chat a while on matters military.

"Lieutenant, there is much curiosity to know the result of your inspection of the Atlanta troops—how did they rate?" was asked of him.

"Well, the Atlanta Rifles and the Gate City Guard presented very good company drill, indeed," said the officer, "the formation of the company in each case being prompt and soldierly. The formation of the Guard was without an error. The attention and steadiness of the men in ranks during inspection was the best in these two companies."

"The drill of the Grady Cadets was also good, but showed want of regular instruction. The formation of the Cadets was inaccurate in several details."

"The drill of the Zouaves, while it was fairly well executed, exhibited tendencies toward the zouave drill. The manual of arms partook entirely too much of the zouave features."

"In all of these companies there is want of instruction in squad drilling, or the school of the soldier. But it may be stated in reference to the Gate City Guard that instruction under this head was fairly comprehensive. The setting up exercises were performed by the whole company."

This was the only company that gave any exhibition of instruction in the skirmish drill.

"In the Gate City Guard and the Atlanta Rifles there was instruction shown in the foundation of the guard details, and the formation of the Guard detail by First Sergeant L. D. White, of the guard, was entirely accurate. The Gate City Guard is also entitled to credit in the skirmish drill."

"In all of the Atlanta companies, however, not enough care and attention is given to the condition of pieces and equipments. In the Atlanta Rifles, the Grady Cadets and the Gate City Guard, I found a lot of new pieces that were in excellent condition; but the old pieces, or those not ordinarily presented in inspection, were rusty and dirty. With the Zouaves most of the nickel-plated pieces were found without rear sights—having been removed to facilitate the fancy handling—and several were rusty in the chambers."

"I must compliment the Atlanta Rifles on the condition and order of the arrangement of their armory. It is the best I have yet seen on my inspection tour."

"The Governor's Horse Guards exhibited evidence of general instruction in the company drill—mounted inspection. There was, however, a lack of facility in passing from one formation to another. During the inspection of the Horse Guards there were entirely too much talking in ranks. The company's drill dismounted was neither complete nor good. No instruction appears to have been given in the school of the soldier, and no attention was given to guard mounting or sentry duty. The arms and equipments of the Horse Guards are in good condition."

"In justice to the Atlanta Artillery, I will say that the pieces, carriages, limbers and caissons are all in good condition, and are very neatly painted. This, by the way, is an expense borne by the company alone. The drill of the Atlanta Artillery seems to be restricted to the manual and of the piece the formation of the battery. The drill of the battery dismounted showed lack of instruction. The artillery gave no evidence of instruction in the formation of guard detail, or stable, or park guard duty. This company gave no exhibition of drill in the school of the soldier."

"Well, lieutenant, as a whole how do the Atlanta companies rank?"

"Very well, indeed, in the company drills. That is their best feature. But there is not enough attention paid to the practical part of the work. Georgia has, though, a remarkably fine body of men in her volunteer ranks. They are men of intelligence—the flower of the state—and they are all gentlemen. Where that condition of affairs is found there is also found a great deal of spirit. In spite of the lack of encouragement and support shown by the state militia, Georgia has, perhaps, the finest body of volunteer troops to be found in the United States. The military spirit observable among these troops is something to be complimented."

"These troops are all much in need of field outfits—knapsacks, haversacks, cups, leggings, etc. It is to be regretted that these troops are not furnished with these equipments from some proper source."

"Do you find anything to vary the monotony of a drill inspection?" was asked the lieutenant.

"O, yes, there are frequent experiences that are quite funny. I was asking one of the colored captains about the attendance at drill."

"What are the penalties of absence?" I inquired.

"We impose strict fines," he replied.

"Well, in case of absence, what do you take as sufficient excuses?" I continued. He answered:

"We accept as sufficient explanation, sir, sickness or death."

"Again, I was interrogating a corporal as to the duty of sentinels. Among other things, I asked what he would do if he found a cracker box on his post, supposing he was the sentinel. His reply was:

"I guess I'd sit down on it."

"In one colored company I found scarcely two uniforms of the same facing," continued the lieutenant.

"I asked a colored captain who had a proud array before him, how many of these fine fellows he could command to defend his barracks in case of a riot."

"In case there was any shooting, I don't guess I could count on any," he replied.

"Well, would their captain be found at his post?"

"If there was any shooting going on I don't guess he would," he frankly admitted.

"As some pieces of jewelry the officers often

spection has frequently to turn aside and laugh heartily."

"Lieutenant, the companies seem flustered sometimes on review, as if they barely knew what the inspecting officer wanted. Is that confusion common?"

"It arises," he replied, "because of some ignorance as to what constitutes an inspection—what points are rated as important. I cover the ground of the school of the soldier, the school of the company, of the skirmisher, of guard duty, discipline, the condition of arms, equipments, clothing, armory, and the order in which arms are kept. In addition to all that, I go deeply into practical work and instruction of a company. The state militia, however, is fast learning these points."

"I will relate briefly how I have found things in my present review. I have met with some very good companies, the general instruction being progressive and including more than mere manual of arms and company drill. I find in a great many cases pieces and equipments rusty and not well cared for. This does not speak well. A good soldier takes care of his weapon."

"The companies have an erroneous idea as to the matter of enlistment. I find that men are doing duty with organizations, paying dues, but are not enlisted men. This is a very erroneous idea, and there are others like it. I find as a rule records of enlistment papers are not well kept. In many cases the date of the list was not kept. The law requires that men belonging to a military organization shall enlist, the period of enlistment being one year. Also, in regard to discharge, the custom is loose. The custom among some companies is to discharge men without authority of the adjutant general. The record of discharge is also incomplete, and in many cases no record at all is kept and none is furnished the adjutant general. This is all crude and unsoldierly and done without warrant. As for books of record and retained papers, they are not kept; nor are troops at all familiar with military correspondence."

"In regard to non-commissioned officers the custom is sometimes observed of electing them. It is reasonable to suppose here that popularity rather than fitness for office would control the election."

"Nor is the standard of discipline what it might be. Matters of military etiquette and courtesy are not uniformly observed. In but very few organizations do I find any system of theoretical instruction of officers, non-commissioned officers or men. The attention of drill is not satisfactory, but this is in great measure excusable on account of the winter season—men are too busy to be perfectly regular."

"In but one or two cases, thus far inspected, have I found any systematic, or regular course of instruction for recruits. A recruit, when he joins a company, should be put through a drill and then through a course of instruction of the school of the soldier. In this way alone he can be prepared to enter into drill. If companies would observe this rule they would be much better off."

"I also find no instruction given in the use of handling rifles. The troops are not familiar with the use of the sight. The automatic sight, its principles and adaptations are not understood. There was but one man—the left guide of the Gate City Guard—who could tell me the use of it."

"In regard to target practice it might be said that some companies had what was called target shooting, but which could not be called a regular target practice."

"I am glad to see on the part of the troops the adoption of a regular field dress for practical service," said Lieutenant Satterlee with considerable emphasis, "and to do away with full dress—except for gala occasions. Over the state the qualities of undress uniforms is very good, and some attention seems to have been given to its fit and its appearance."

"How far have you progressed with the inspection?"

"So far my inspection has covered only one-third of the state troops. I have now covered all points north of Atlanta and Augusta line, including Atlanta and the five colored companies of Augusta. My tour of December will be the companies south and west of Macon and Atlanta. It is a hard matter to make schedules fit together sometimes, and besides the inconvenience of starting, often before daylight, there is the other unpleasant delay of having to miss whole days at half-stations. Consequently, it is not possible to inspect more than one company a day, and quite often one or more days must be lost. It is now going forward just as fast as possible. The review will be finished by the middle of February."

Lieutenant Satterlee is now engaged in compiling a military code of the state. It will be the first one published. The adjutant general has just compiled a register of the officers of the volunteer troops, which is similar to that of the regular United States army register. It will give the lineal rank of the officers of the several arms of the service—artillery, infantry and cavalry, and will show their rank in several grades."

The last report of the adjutant general showed the total strength of Georgia's volunteer troops to be 4,012 men. These were divided as follows: The white volunteers, all arms, officers and men, 2,962; the colored volunteers, all arms, 1,050.

The enthusiasm for military matters over the state is reported to have quickened very much since that time, and at the present of Georgia's volunteer force will hardly fall short of forty-five hundred men.

The present division of the state troops is:

INFANTRY.

First Volunteer regiment, Savannah, Colonel G. A. McLean.

Second regiment, Macon and middle section of state, Colonel C. M. Wiley.

Third regiment, northern portion of the state, Colonel W. F. Jones.

Fourth regiment, southern portion of the state, Colonel E. L. Wright.

First battalion, Augusta, Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Levy.

First battalion, Savannah, Lieutenant Colonel William Garratt.

Fourth battalion, Atlanta, Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Johnson.

Two unattached companies.

CAVALRY.

Fifth regiment, seaboard, Colonel W. W. Gordon.

Sixth battalion, Atlanta, La Grange, Harris county, and Richmond Hussars, Augusta, unattached.

ARTILLERY.

The Chatham, Savannah and Atlanta artillery. In all, sixty-eight companies.

Volunteers, colored, twenty-two companies; twenty infantry, one cavalry, one artillery.

Death of Mr. R. T. McGhee.

Mr. R. T. McGhee died at his home, 104 Davis street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains were carried to Wylie & Barlow's undertaking establishment to be prepared for burial.

Mr. McGhee was about thirty-five years old. He owned a wife and four children. He resided at the corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets.

He will be buried at Adamsville tomorrow morning.

The Pioneers Will Meet.

The Pioneer Citizens' Society of Atlanta will meet at Confederate Veterans' hall at 3:30 p. m., Monday, November 23d.

All of the old citizens who resided in Atlanta in 1860, before that time, are now residents of Atlanta, will please turn out. The meetings are going to be very interesting.

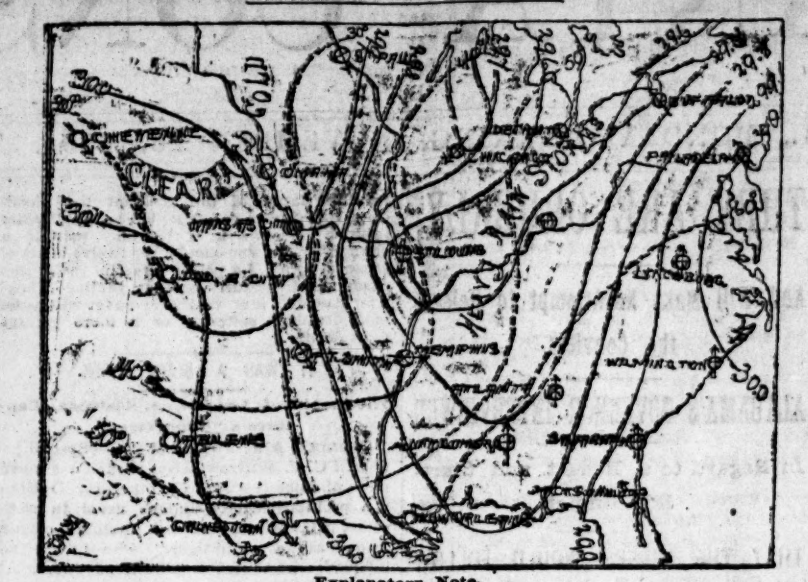
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## UNITED STATES WEATHER MAP FOR TODAY.



The weather symbols on the map are as follows:

☉ CLEAR ☁ FAIR ☁ CLOUDY ☁ RAIN ☁ SNOW

Dotted lines, or isotherms, pass through points of equal temperature. Unbroken lines, or isobars, pass through points of equal air pressure. The arrows show the wind direction and force. The isobars, or lines of equal pressure, run round a "high" or a "low" rain area, just as hillside ditches run round a knoll. The isobars rise one above the other with the grade of the atmospheric hill, or descend with the grade of the atmospheric valley. When you see the figures 30.01 at the end of a line it means that at all places where the line runs the air is high enough to balance in weight 30.01 inches of mercury. The same for 30.2, 30.3, etc. The cold comes with the high atmosphere, and rain usually with a "low."

Copious rains have occurred along the Gulf and throughout the lower Mississippi valley and the lower lake region. The barometer over all of these sections is very low, with the center of lowest pressure between Detroit and St. Louis. The temperature is high along the Atlantic coast, with much colder weather in the northwest. The change in temperature in Atlanta was very slight, the thermometer registering 58 degrees at 8 a. m. yesterday, and 60 at 8 o'clock last evening. The percentage of humidity was very high, the atmosphere being nearly saturated with moisture. The weather will remain clear during the next forty-eight hours. Westerly winds today, followed by northwesterly tonight, with a steadily falling temperature.

## A NEW LINE ON.

The East Tennessee Concluded Not to Wait for New Cars.

The East Tennessee put on its new Savannah sleeper schedule last night, orders having been received yesterday to start it right away and not wait for the palatial coaches which are being built.

On Saturday an order came to defer the inauguration of the service, and to have the postponement announced, but yesterday the high authorities, wired here to suggest the postponement, were out for Savannah, and it was due to arrive in Savannah at 5:45 o'clock this morning. That is forty-five minutes earlier than the Central arrival there.

This service will make a sharp fight for business between the roads here and at the other end. The East Tennessee gets into Savannah from Jasp over the Savannah, Florida and Western.

## IT WAS POSTPONED.

The sermon to the Gate City Guard Will Be

Preached Next Sunday by Dr. Walker, pastor of Trinity church, who was requested by the Gate City Guard to preach the anniversary sermon before the members of that company yesterday morning, had prepared his sermon.

The weather was so bad, however, that he sent word to Captain Kendrick early in the morning suggesting that the sermon be postponed till next Sunday.

The sermon will be preached next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in Trinity church.

## AT THE THEATRE.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" Tonight.

The fine romantic drama of Mr. Archibald C. Gunter will be presented today at the opera house by the company of the New Broadway theatre, under the management of Mr. Frank W. Sanger, with its original scenery, elaborate costumes, mechanical effects and perfect staging. This will be a great treat, and one that few theatergoers will miss. It has been an instantaneous success from its first presentation, and ever since it has filled the theatre to the top.

Montreal Herald said of it last October, 18th:

"Mr. Barnes of New York" is an instant Montreal success. The large audience which was at the Academy last night will spread the news that Gunter's great novel, dramatized by himself, has been put upon the stage by a company which will finish the season with honor to themselves and with money in the pocket of the manager. Should it continue to draw such large audiences, it would, indeed, be hard to answer. As a matter of fact it is a mixture of comedy and tragedy, and in several scenes, the latter is so clever that it may be compared with many of the best tragedies which have been placed on the stage of the period. "Mr. Barnes of New York" is then, a comedy-tragedy, and one which sends the audience away with a stage full of people, and a loud in its praise. The novel from which the play was written was popular from the time the first actor was introduced, and the play has made an impression upon the public and critics alike."

"The Fast Mail."

The Memphis Ledger of October 9th said of this popular play: "At the Lyceum last night were highly delighted with the realistic stage effects. The steamboat, the train of cars and the Pullman are produced with a faithfulness that is startling. The play is by far the most realistic that has been to Memphis. The best music has been used, and the actors interpret the roles with ability and the entire production is well worth the time and price to see it. Railroad men and stage actors are to be congratulated. They agree that the effect is wonderful, and seem never to tire when they see 'The Fast Mail.'"

"Prince and Pauper."

In Daniel Frohman's production of the new play "The Prince and the Pauper" at the opera house Friday, there will be a series of picturesque scenes portraying London in the sixteenth century and the story of the two boys, representatives of English life in that period, which will make the spectacular effect of the drama irresistibly uncommunal. It is also well supplied with genuine comedy. Elsie Leslie's acting of this role has gained her great reputation. The play was carried to Wylie & Barlow's undertaking establishment to be prepared for burial.

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ATLANTA, GA., November 23, 1891.

## About New York.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, since he undertook the experiment of ignoring one of the leading planks of his party's platform and made so dismal a failure, is inclined to be a little flighty in his suggestions. He is reported as saying that there is a deep-seated feeling in the west that it would be "a very good thing if New York would permit the democratic party out of that state to select its candidate for president next year." To this Governor Campbell adds: "This feeling that New York has been selfish in claiming the honor of naming the democratic candidate for president in the past is deep-seated throughout the west."

Now, it is fair to say that these remarks do not have the Campbell twang about them. What the governor says is unusually full of vigor, individuality and common sense, whereas the statements we have quoted are full of nonsense. Yet they are credited to him.

It is nonsense, for instance, to talk about New York "permitting" the democratic party of the country to choose a candidate outside of that state. It is difficult to believe that such a childish idea emanated from Governor Campbell. The democrats of New York are no more responsible for the situation than the democrats of Montana, and have no more control of it. When the democratic party chooses to nominate a candidate outside of New York, what is to prevent it?

It is nonsense also to talk about the state of New York "claiming" the honor of naming the democratic candidate for president. Who ever heard of the democrats of New York making any such claim? The nomination has gone to New York heretofore and will go there again next year as the inevitable result of a situation which the democrats are powerless to prevent or control. It is not a pleasant situation; it is certainly not such a situation as the democrats would make for themselves; but it is not to be helped.

The nomination has gone to New York heretofore and will go there again because the electoral vote of that state is absolutely essential to the success of the party, and for that reason the party there has to be coddled, nursed and harmonized. Even then success is not absolutely assured, as we saw in 1888.

Governor Campbell is a great campaigner, but he is not a talker.

## Christian Socialism.

The recent Protestant Episcopal church congress at Washington had so much to say in favor of Christian socialism that many sanguine reformers have jumped to the conclusion that the churches are about to revolutionize our industrial and social conditions. Undoubtedly, the Christian religion will become a more active factor of our civilization in coming years, but if the average socialist expects it to be mixed up with his fads and fancies, he will be badly disappointed.

The Episcopalians who discussed socialism at Washington indulged in some very vague and indefinite talk. Some of them took the position that the churches should be more active in looking after the material welfare of the people, and should make their influence felt in politics and legislation. Henry George's single tax theory was very favorably spoken of, and the drift of opinion seemed to be on the side of a benevolent and paternalistic policy on the part of federal, state and municipal governments.

But nothing was said about abolishing poverty or enabling people to live without work. These Christian socialists hold very conservative views. They believe in helping their fellow men, and they have an idea that it is their duty to fight unjust and oppressive economic conditions forced upon us by a plutocratic government. They are willing to try the best features of socialism, but they draw the line when any proposed experiment threatens the rights and liberties of individuals, whether they are rich or poor.

While nothing definite was agreed upon in the conference at Washington, we believe that it will be productive of good results. Other denominations besides the Episcopalians are becoming interested in the reform called Christian socialism, and it cannot be doubted that when the religious element makes its influence felt our social and industrial problems will assume a different shape and be settled upon a basis designed to benefit the majority without injuring the minority.

The phrase "Christian socialism" may be distasteful to some. It strikes us that the name of the movement is of minor importance. If we are on the eve of a marked improvement in material as well as spiritual conditions, there should be no quibbling over words. Socialism has its good and bad points. If we utilize what is best in it there will be less to dread from its evil side.

## A Rulious Policy.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat calls attention to the fact that the cotton receipts for the past week smashed all previous records.

The receipts at New Orleans for the week just ended show an increase of about 52 per cent, the largest amount that port or any other port ever received in a single week.

Of course this rapid marketing of the crop has forced prices downward, and has caused exaggerated estimates to be made. Our farmers are cutting their own throats when they send cotton to market under such conditions. Much of the mischief already done is irreparable, but the farmers who are

not in honor bound to part with their cotton to settle their indebtedness, should sell no more for several months. If the remainder of the crop is held back from market, and a united effort is made to reduce production next year, prices will have an upward tendency, and the effect will be felt almost immediately on the present crop.

The worst thing that the southern farmers can do is to continue rushing their staple to market. Such a policy means still lower prices, more debts and mortgages, and a financial depression that will injure every line of business and industry, and retard our progress for years.

Hold your cotton if you can. You cannot afford to sell it now.

## The Weather Chief Endorses Our Maps.

A few days ago, in calling attention to the maps appearing daily in THE CONSTITUTION, the statement was made that during the season of unsettled weather this paper would have the best weather service in the country. This was claiming a good deal, but it was literally true. Nothing but a map can show the weather outlook satisfactorily, and no paper heretofore has produced in the same space a weather map comparable in clearness to the one we give every day. In order that the public may know what an expert thinks of it, the following telegram from Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, acting chief of the weather bureau, is printed:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21.—Park Morrill, Local Forecast Office, Atlanta, Ga.: Nothing I have done to improve the weather service gives me more pleasure than the ordering of the special reports which made it possible to reproduce the weather map in THE CONSTITUTION. It will prove to be one of the most valuable features in the weather service, and you are to be congratulated upon its success. Send a copy to each local forecast office. DUNWOODY, Acting Chief of the Weather Bureau.

We may say here that Major Dunwoody has on foot plans for a state service which is likely to surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted, and he could hardly have selected a better man for their execution than Mr. Morrill, the director for Georgia. The best state service up to date is that in Ohio, but if the plans for Georgia are carried out, we will go beyond even the Buckeye State in weather matters. Our cotton crop, our shipping, our fruit interests and the exposure of certain towns to floods make such a service a necessity in Georgia.

## A Cruel Law.

The other day a poor fellow in New York was sent to prison for a term of years because he had attempted to commit suicide.

Anything more cruel and absurd can hardly be imagined. A man suffering intense physical or mental agony, half crazed by his afflictions or misfortunes, recklessly attempts to take his own life. Timely interference saves him, and under the laws of New York he is tried and convicted of a felony, and is sent to the penitentiary. It is a senseless law. The man who has made up his mind to commit suicide is already punished. The thing to do is to send him to a hospital and get him in good shape again. Rest and medical attention will brace him up, and he will go out into the world a stronger and a better man. But this idiotic and barbarous law forces him to consort with criminals of the vilest class, and so degrades him that he is driven to self-murder, or transformed into a relentless and unscrupulous enemy of society.

If anything is gained by this persecution of the helpless and hopeless wretch who is tired of life we cannot see it. At last the newspapers have taken the matter up, and through their efforts it is probable that the disgraceful statute will soon be repealed.

Georgia, in common with her sister states, has occasionally had some unwise and extreme laws, but from the colonial period down to the present time she has never had a statute so flagrantly cruel and foolish as New York's suicide law. Governor Hill should pardon every person convicted of this offense, judges should suspend sentence, and the legislature should, at its next session, repeal the law.

## Woman Suffrage.

The movement in favor of woman suffrage seems to have died out altogether. The campaigners who organized it—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and Anna Dickinson—have been laid up for repairs, and there is no one to fill their places. The most remarkable fact about the movement is the failure of the women to vote in the instances where the privilege of suffrage was conferred on them. In Boston the women are allowed to vote on school questions. When the privilege was something of a novelty, a great many availed themselves of it, but it is now said that interest in the matter has wholly died out.

But one reason can be given for the failure of the movement, namely, that the women themselves have no desire to vote. The agitators who were at the head of the movement represented nobody but themselves, and long before they deserted the platform they must have been convinced of that fact. The women do not want to vote, and this is an end of the matter. Their disposition seems to accord with the eternal fitness of things, but if it were otherwise—if they really desired to exercise the privilege of the ballot—there would be little or no opposition on the part of the men. When the women "take a notion in their heads," as we say in Georgia, the men are not likely to stand in the way of it. This is the record since Adam bit the apple.

WHAT MAKES nobody anybody? Ward McAllister, the celebrated amateur society scullion, says it is money.

THE DUST has at last been laid on the Atlanta watershed.

MR. MILLER'S political programme for the democratic party is goldbuggery and free trade. Whiskers Jones should at once proceed to whip western democrats into line.

WHEN YOU come to take a thoughtful view of the matter, isn't it just as probable that the republicans will carry Virginia and North Carolina as that the democrats will carry Massachusetts and Iowa in 1892?

THE BOSTON HERALD, which was booming Crisp while ago, is now trying to boom Mills. Will the Herald tell us wherein Crisp has grown worse or Mills better during the last two months?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

EDWARD W. BOK says in a recent letter: "In a company of literary men a few evenings ago in New York, there was one of the most widely known authors in this country, who is also a man of unusually good business judgment. He has made a careful study of the practical side of authorship, and the opinion of few men in the liter-

ary world today is so valuable on the earnings of the modern author, and so highly respected. He was talking on this topic, and he said: 'A writer of average ability in the literary world of today cannot hope to make his income exceed \$2,000 per year, and to reach that amount even he must find a market for everything he writes. Of course, if he chances to strike upon a specialty peculiar to himself, either in poetry, essay or fiction, and can hold the field long enough against imitators, he can do better, so far as his income is concerned. Out of this income of \$2,000 a year, the average writer is expected to do much. He must know people, he must meet them, he must be seen around. This is capital to him, but it also means capital. Going out calls for time, which, with the industrious author, is money. He must dress well, for his appearance must betoken hope soon to have some deliverance from the honorable commissioners on the subject. Let him by every agent in his office, so that the public may know and obtain what is right and fair in their dealings with these companies.'

THE TWO PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

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## A STRING OF BEADS.

The Editor's Thanksgiving.

For his Thanksgiving dinner he had such good cheer,  
 Of the labor and starvation of a year;  
 Of the load of wood from Farmer Brown, potatoes  
 From his patches,  
 And from his groceryman a ham and one big box  
 Of matches.

He baked the sweet potatoes, he boiled the goodly ham  
 And served it in connection with a starvin' pot  
 Of jam;  
 He locked the door and spread the feast, and ate  
 Till he was full;  
 Then shouted: "Praise the Lord!" and then—  
 Well satisfied, he died!

The Albany Daily Herald is little, but manages to get there. Good men are at the helm, and the Herald will succeed.

HERE'S GOOD ADVICE.  
 Don't wait for the wagon to arrive;  
 You have never time to spare;  
 It's time to one, the race begun,  
 You'll beat the wagon there!

The Augusta Chronicle has done great work for the exposition in that city. If it is not an overwhelming success it will not be the Chronicle's fault.

HE WASN'T USED TO IT.  
 Editor to groceryman—Could you lend me 50¢?  
 Groceryman—Could, but what would you do with it?  
 Editor—The Lord only knows, I couldn't stand it in a minute. Give it to me in broken dimes—a dime at a time.

The Dalton Argus says that Hall, of the Calhoun Times, is announced for an early nuptial consummation. His poetic penicillins have been suggestive of as much for some time past.

Here is a practical Thanksgiving poem from The Valdosta Times:  
 "We're thankful for the things we eat,  
 The systems we the turkey eat;  
 The health we have, the sweet content  
 With blessings which to us are sent;  
 The hope of heaven beyond the skies;  
 The sweet potatoes, piping hot;  
 The clustered blue forest of pine;  
 The crier and cold and white,  
 The chicken gravy, seasoned right;  
 The rosy pieces of sweet corn bread,  
 The righteous sleep of all our dead;  
 The yellow light, the moonlight, the stars;  
 The cross that must precede the crown;  
 The butter served in pots of gold  
 On pancakes of heroic mold;  
 The wide expanse of all things good;  
 The yellow light, the moonlight, the stars;  
 And last of all, our dinner done,  
 We hasten to give thanks as one  
 Who feels that thanks are more than due  
 For medicine to pull him through."

MR. A. E. ELLENWORTH has bought a half interest in The Tattler Journal, and has assumed editorial control of that publication. Mr. Ellenworth defines his political position, which is democratic, and exceedingly sound at that. Mr. Ellenworth is an experienced journalist.

AN EASY JOB.  
 Editor—Clean up your account here today. I am expecting some lady visitors.  
 Printer—Well, it won't take long. All I'll have to do is to brush off the hand-press and hide the office tools.

The Crawfordville Democrat, one of the best equipped county weeklies in the state, can be bought at once for a very reasonable sum, either all cash or on installments to good parties. The proprietor has offers that he must accept or reject by December 25, 1891. The paper can be bought very reasonably at once. It is a good chance for the right young man to edit C. G. Moore, Crawfordville, Ga.

## GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

Colonel Stone, of Jesup, has announced himself as a candidate for congress in the eleventh district. Here is his platform: "That all notes of hand and due bills shall be made legal tender, and accepted by the state and national governments in payment of taxes, and that they shall be good for any other indebtedness, and shall be redeemable in gold and silver bullion at the United States treasury." Colonel Stone has an idea that his plan is really "a better" than anything yet suggested, and he proposes to fight it out on that line.

The Athens Banner confidently says that Hon. William H. Fleming, of Augusta, will be speaker of the next house. The Banner is mapping out politics in a lively manner.

Municipal politics are at white heat in Athens. Neck and neck the candidates in the municipal campaign are cutting around the speaker of the house, and the homestretch is causing the spectators to rise to their feet with a great deal more excitement than was ever predicted by the oldest politicians in Athens. The Banner says: "Now it is Brown; now it is Tucker; nobody knows whom they will run under the wire ahead. Some excitement also in the several wards over the race for alderman. The interest is in the mayor's run. There are but few days left in the campaign for the exciting work of campaigning for the primary. As we have just said, it is Brown and Tucker are running well, and everybody says it is horse and horse."

Among the Confederate relics exhibited by Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas at the Augusta exhibition is a picture of General Robert E. Lee, a copy of the last letter he had taken, and one of Hon. Jefferson Davis. The latter was sent to Mrs. Jefferson Thomas with an autograph letter from the president of the southern confederacy, returning thanks that his namesake was called for him the afternoon he passed through Augusta, a prisoner on his way to the military prison at Fort Monroe. Hon. Alexander Stephens, while in the Confederate States, a framed collection of pieces of battle flags used during the war; a tent from the graves of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson; a piece of grape used at the funeral of

General Lee. They are valuable souvenirs collected and arranged by Mr. Fred L. Ingraham. A pair of spurs made from one of the first shots fired at Fort Sumter. Dr. Dearing gave the materials to the owner. They were made in Augusta, and the silver dollars which form the spurs have remained on them since 1861. At that time, since, the spurs have been in the possession of a Richmond Hussar.

The Madisonian says it feels a pardonable pride in the repeated editorials in advocacy of the law passed by the present legislature subjecting telegraph and express companies to the control of the state railroad commissioners, and adds:

"Now that the law was passed, the people will demand its enforcement. Already the commission has called on the superintendents of these companies for schedules of their rates; and we hope soon to have some deliverance from the honorable commissioners on the subject. Let them cause a printed circular of rates to be posted by every agent in his office, so that the public may know and obtain what is right and fair in their dealings with these companies."

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The republicans are going to be very lonely in congress that meets two weeks from tomorrow. Of the 322 members of the house of representatives there will be only about ninety-four republicans. Tom Reed is the only one of the republican leaders of the last house left over. McKinley and Cannon, Reed's most able assistants, will not be there. Neither will Payson or Mason, the two who came next in order. Burrows and Butterworth will likewise be missed. Indeed, of all the candidates for the speakership two years ago against Tom Reed, not one is left in the house. The republican party in this house will not only be weak in numbers, but in ability. Tom Reed is the only one of the leaders left and the big Maine ex-tyrant will stand alone among the small band of republican brethren who weathered the storm.

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## QUEST CONCLUDES SUNDAY'S SERMONS.

McGinty Buried Yesterday  
the O. R. C.

WAS UNIVERSALLY POPULAR  
Coroner's Jury Found That He  
Death While Discharging  
His Duty.

Coroner's jury completed its  
yesterday into the cause of the  
McGinty, the East Tennessee  
and Georgia freight coach  
Saturday night on injuries  
night in an accident.

jury returned a verdict that the death  
to his death by an accident while en-  
discharge of his duty.

McGinty was well known in  
yesterday into the cause of the  
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eloquent Discourses Heard by Good Con-  
gregations, Despite the Rain.

DR. BARNETT'S ELOQUENT DISCOURSE  
delivered at the First Presbyterian Church  
The Word of God Eloquently Ex-  
pounded Yesterday.

Yesterday was such a rainy Sunday as  
Washington Irving describes.

As a consequence, the churches were not  
largely attended in the morning, and at night  
there was service in very few of them.

The ministers were in their pulpits, and  
some exceptionally able sermons were  
preached.

Synopses of these are given below:  
Dr. E. H. Barnett, pastor of the First Pres-  
byterian church, on the first five  
books of the Bible. The initial lecture was on  
the subject of the history of the world.

Dr. Barnett pronounced one of the  
greatest characters in the world's history. In-  
producing the subject, Dr. Barnett made Ste-  
phen's account of the leader of the Hebrews as  
narrated in the seventh chapter of the Acts of  
the Apostles. Stephen merely sketched the  
career of Moses, but Dr. Barnett's lecture was  
a masterpiece in the history of the world.

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legislature has settled finally and forever. But no  
man ever failed in an honest effort to enter God's  
kingdom and to save his soul.

Dr. W. P. Nicolson and Dr. Julian P. Thomas  
Have an Encounter.

A DISCUSSION OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS  
The Cause—A Series of Newspaper Cards  
Between the Two Gentlemen  
Causes Trouble.

Dr. W. P. Nicolson, dean of the Southern  
college, and Dr. Julian P. Thomas, formerly a  
member of the faculty of the college, en-  
gaged in a discussion of professional ethics  
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The fight occurred in front of Chamberlin  
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of special lectures on skin diseases.

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advertising his business as a specialist in the  
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That advertisement was considered by the  
other members of the Southern Medical col-  
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And Dr. Thomas's lectures ceased.

The story of the doctor's separation from the  
faculty has two constructions.  
One is that he quit, succeeded, pulled out of  
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The other story is that he was asked to quit  
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going to the college, he was called on by the  
dean, Dr. Nicolson, about 8:30 o'clock, and  
voluntarily tendered his resignation.

Dr. Nicolson had on Monday evening pre-  
vious to this posted a letter to Dr. Thomas,  
requesting him to discontinue his lectures until  
the faculty could meet and take some action  
on his violation of the ethics governing the  
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This letter Dr. Thomas says he had not re-  
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In the interview he defended his action in  
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practitioners in all the large cities advertise.

Dr. Nicolson replied to this interview in a  
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Both men were bleeding and were muddy  
and looked decidedly dispirited.

They were arrested and escorted to the sta-  
tion house and placed under bond.

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Dr. Nicolson, when asked for his reason of  
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"When I read Dr. Thomas's card in today's  
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nothing but resent it. It denounced me as a  
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that, I called at Dr. Thomas's office to de-  
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"I immediately stepped out on the sidewalk,  
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Dr. Thomas stated most positively that Dr.  
Nicolson struck the first blow, and presents  
this card for publication:  
"Last evening in going to my room in the  
Chamberlin & Johnson building, I stepped  
into the passageway to go upstairs. I was  
without a word of warning, struck over the  
head with a stick by Dr. Nicolson, hiding in  
the dark, who sprang upon me. I returned  
the blow with my stick (having positively  
refused to arm myself with pistol or  
knife although advised to do so by friends) and  
with a few well-directed blows, reduced my  
ethical friend to a state of 'innocuous de-  
mence.' Just as I was getting interested in  
pounding my view of professional ethics into  
the learned dean with the 'eloquent stick,'

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But before the hour for the lecture arrived,  
Dr. Thomas heard mutterings of displeasure,  
caused by his advertisement, and instead of  
going to the college, he was called on by the  
dean, Dr. Nicolson, about 8:30 o'clock, and  
voluntarily tendered his resignation.

Dr. Nicolson had on Monday evening pre-  
vious to this posted a letter to Dr. Thomas,  
requesting him to discontinue his lectures until  
the faculty could meet and take some action  
on his violation of the ethics governing the  
profession and its colleges and societies, by  
virtue of his public advertisement.

This letter Dr. Thomas says he had not re-  
ceived when he called on Dr. Nicolson, but  
found it in his morning's mail when he re-  
turned to his office.

Following this, Dr. Thomas, in an interview,  
said that he had tendered his resignation to  
the faculty of the college voluntarily, because  
he knew that according to the ethics he would  
either have to withdraw from the college  
faculty or take his card out of the newspapers.

In the interview he defended his action in  
placing his card in the papers by citing in-  
stances where some of the most eminent  
practitioners in all the large cities advertise.

Dr. Nicolson replied to this interview in a  
card in THE CONSTITUTION, in which he  
stated that Dr. Thomas had not resigned,  
but had been discharged from his connection  
with the Southern Medical college. Dr.  
Nicolson's card also stated that Dr. Thomas  
had never been a professor in the college, but  
had simply been engaged to deliver a special  
course of lectures, and that Dr. Thomas had  
violated professional ethics in a manner that  
no physician of merit would be guilty of.

Dr. Thomas replied to this card in Sunday's  
CONSTITUTION, and denounced some of Dr.  
Nicolson's statements as false. He insisted  
that he had tendered his resignation, and was  
not discharged. He stated that he never  
claimed to be a professor in the college, but  
declared that he was a member of the faculty  
and appeared as such in the college's catalogue.

This card was the direct cause of the fight.  
Dr. Nicolson was offended and made up his  
mind to resent the allegations made in the  
card.

About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the po-  
lice on Whitehall street were attracted by a  
fight in front of Chamberlin & Johnson's  
building.

The antagonists were separated and were  
found to be Dr. Thomas and Dr. Nicolson.

Both men were bleeding and were muddy  
and looked decidedly dispirited.

They were arrested and escorted to the sta-  
tion house and placed under bond.

Dr. Nicolson's face was pretty badly  
scratched and bruised and he had a painful  
bruise on his head. Dr. Thomas had a bruise  
on the head inflicted by a blow from his antag-  
onist. There is a decided difference of opin-  
ions as to who struck the first blow, and both  
gentlemen claiming that the other started the  
fight.

Dr. Nicolson's Statement.  
Dr. Nicolson, when asked for his reason of  
the affair, said:  
"When I read Dr. Thomas's card in today's  
CONSTITUTION, I concluded that I could do  
nothing but resent it. It denounced me as a  
liar, and as I did not feel just like swallowing  
that, I called at Dr. Thomas's office to de-  
mand a retraction of his statements. I did  
not find him in. I called again about 12  
o'clock, taking with me Dr. Grandy, my as-  
sistant, but was informed by his father that  
he had not returned. His father asked me to  
leave my name. I told him that was not  
necessary, as I would call again. I waited  
near his office for him, as I had been in-  
formed that he was in the Chamberlin & John-  
son building.

"I was standing in the stairway entrance  
when Dr. Stoney, who was with me on my  
last visit, and was standing out on the side-  
walk, remarked:  
"I immediately stepped out on the sidewalk,  
right under the electric light. As I stepped  
out, without a word Dr. Thomas raised his  
cane and struck me. I warded off the blow  
with my arm. I struck him over the head  
with my cane. We then clinched and fell to  
the sidewalk, I falling on top. I had thrown  
down my cane and was striking Thomas with  
my fist. He still held his cane and was pound-  
ing me on the head with it. We were sepa-  
rated and carried to the station house.

Dr. Grandy of what I was going to do, and that  
I wanted them to go along to see fair play, as I  
was not armed. They were distinctly told  
that they were to have nothing to do with the  
difficulty unless Thomas attempted to shoot."

Dr. Thomas' Statement.  
Dr. Thomas stated most positively that Dr.  
Nicolson struck the first blow, and presents  
this card for publication:  
"Last evening in going to my room in the  
Chamberlin & Johnson building, I stepped  
into the passageway to go upstairs. I was  
without a word of warning, struck over the  
head with a stick by Dr. Nicolson, hiding in  
the dark, who sprang upon me. I returned  
the blow with my stick (having positively  
refused to arm myself with pistol or  
knife although advised to do so by friends) and  
with a few well-directed blows, reduced my  
ethical friend to a state of 'innocuous de-  
mence.' Just as I was getting interested in  
pounding my view of professional ethics into  
the learned dean with the 'eloquent stick,'

## BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Rev. Sam Small and Rev. R. E. Hart Spoke  
Yesterday Afternoon.

The anti-barroom movement gave a special  
Sunday matinee at the Edgewood Avenue  
theater yesterday afternoon.











Also, at the same time and ward 2, land lot 76, originally

county, Georgia, containing 5 less, on Fryor street No. 211, property in the city of Atlanta joining Gardner and Trout, property of Mrs. M. Lyanan, T. Lyanan of the city of Atlanta in favor of the city of Atlanta at the same time as ward 4, land lot 61, originally county, Georgia, containing or less, on Harrison street, improved property in the city joining Thomas and Stokes. property of Mount Olive Baptist church in favor of the city of Atlanta tax lot 10 in favor of the city of Mount Olive Baptist church the year 1891.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in Fulton half acre, more or less, containing being the property in favor of the J. Jordan first

place, city lot in Fulton half acre, more or less, containing being the property in favor of the J. Jordan first

place, city lot in Fulton half acre, more or less, containing being vacant

L. Lewis

[illegible]

county, Georgia, containing less, on Fair and Martin streets, being improved by the late Fred. L. Muller to satisfy the city of Atlanta against the city for the year 1891, and at the same time, ward 1, land lot 83, original county, Georgia, containing 5 on Rhodes to Carter street, improved by the late William Hubert and Sullivan property of S. A. Morley to the favor of the city of Atlanta. Also, at the same time, ward 1, land lot 109, original

county, Georgia, containing less, of the Chestnut street property in the city of Atlanta, the property of Mountain & Miller for the purpose of paying the tax bill in favor of the city said Mountain & Miller for 1881.

Also, at the same time, ward 4, land lot 47, original county, Georgia, containing less, of the Pine street property in the city of Atlanta and Askew. Leveled on asham J. Monroe to satisfy the tax bill of Askew & Monroe for city taxes for the year 4, land at the same time, ward 4, land lot 47, original

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property of Sarah M  
prior of the city of  
Mapp for city taxes s  
Also, at the same  
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county, Georgia, cont  
less, on Thurman str  
property in the city

Also, at the same ward 1, land lot 77, county, Georgia, covered by the year 1911.

Also, at the same ward 3, land lot 70, county, Georgia, to wit, less, on Prim and vacant property is joining Smith and Harry of Neal O'Ga of the city of Atlanta for city taxes for

Also, at the same ward 2, land lot 70, county, Georgia, to wit, less, on Capitol ave

proved property  
Joining Brosius,  
H. Z. Orchard to  
city of Atlanta  
for city taxes for  
Also, at the same  
ward 4, land lot  
county, Georgia  
less, on Horton  
proved property  
Joining Perry alie  
of New Chanc  
satisfy a tax fi  
against said New  
says for city tax  
Also, at the same  
ward 5, land lot







